DGO Gold Limited

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27 June 2018

ASX Market Announcements
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
Sydney NSW 2000

ASX Code: DGO

Shareholder Update

CORPORATE

- **Subsequent to DGO's strategic decision to invest in De Grey Mining Limited (DEG) announced on 22 May 2018, DEG released highly encouraging results from shallow drilling at Mt Berghaus and Mallina (*DEG ASX announcements 28 May and 15 June 2018*) reinforcing the potential identified by DGO's analysis.**

- **Under the agreement with DEG, DGO will: -**

    - **subscribe for 25 million ordinary fully paid shares in DEG at a price of 20c per share for a total investment of $5 million.**

    - **receive 12,500,000 unlisted options exercisable at 25 cents per share on or before 30 November 2019 and a further 12,500,000 unlisted options exercisable at 30 cents per share on or before 31 May 2021.**

    - **immediately pay a non-refundable deposit of $250,000.**

  (shares and options to be issued to DGO will be subject to voluntary escrow for a period of 12 months from the date of issue)

- **The investment will give DGO a holding of 7.0% in the ordinary shares of DEG and 10.0% on a fully diluted basis (assuming DGO's options and all other currently issued options are exercised).**

EXPLORATION

- **Historical exploration data reviews of past exploration activities by others has identified substantial targets in favourable sediment hosted rock sequences under cover which remain to be adequately explored by drilling. The targets include: -**

- **20km long zone of anomalous gold and copper values in soil anomalies associated with a sedimentary and mafic volcanic rock sequence of the Yerrida Basin potentially equivalent to the rocks which host the high grade copper gold deposits DeGrussa and Monty north of Meekatharra in the Murchison, WA**
- **Anomalous gold results in drill and soil sampling proximal to the important Zuleika Shear in Black Flag sediments at Mt Edwards 50 km south of Kambalda in the Eastern Goldfields WA.**
- **Targets in metasediments and mafic volcanics covered by shallow lake sediments on intersecting major regional and cross cutting faults from litho-structural interpretation of magnetic data over Lake Randell tenement 75 km east of Kalgoorlie WA**

- **Drilling program testing extensions of mineralised structures under shallow cover at Ora Banda intersected low grade gold mineralisation in Black Flag sediments 55 km northwest of Kalgoorlie**
- **At Black Flag 35 km northwest of Kalgoorlie gold mineralisation associated with Black Flag sediments was confirmed by re-sampling of the DGO drill holes on the, with best result of 10m @ 0.4 g/t gold.**
- **Aerial photography survey completed over Mallina tenements in the Pilbara to facilitate field activities.**

DGO Gold Limited (DGO or the Company) lodged a prospectus for a Rights Issue on 15 June 2018. The Company is pleased to provide this Exploration Update which details outcomes from exploration activities in progress at the time of lodgement of the Prospectus.

YERRIDA BASIN, MURCHISON REGION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Yerrida East *(E51/1748 to 51/1753 and ELA51/1897 – 100% DGO Gold)*

Data compilation over the eastern Yerrida Basin tenements (E51/1749 to 1753) has highlighted a large gold and base metal (Cu, Zn) geochemical anomalism associated with ENE trending shear structures in the Killara, Doolgunna and Johnson Cairn Formations (refer *Figure 1*). The geochemical anomaly associated with these inter-fingering sedimentary and volcanic formations of the Yerrida Group is regarded as very significant as the formations are potentially equivalent to the DeGrussa Formation in the Bryah Basin which host Sandfire Resources' DeGrussa and Monty deposits.

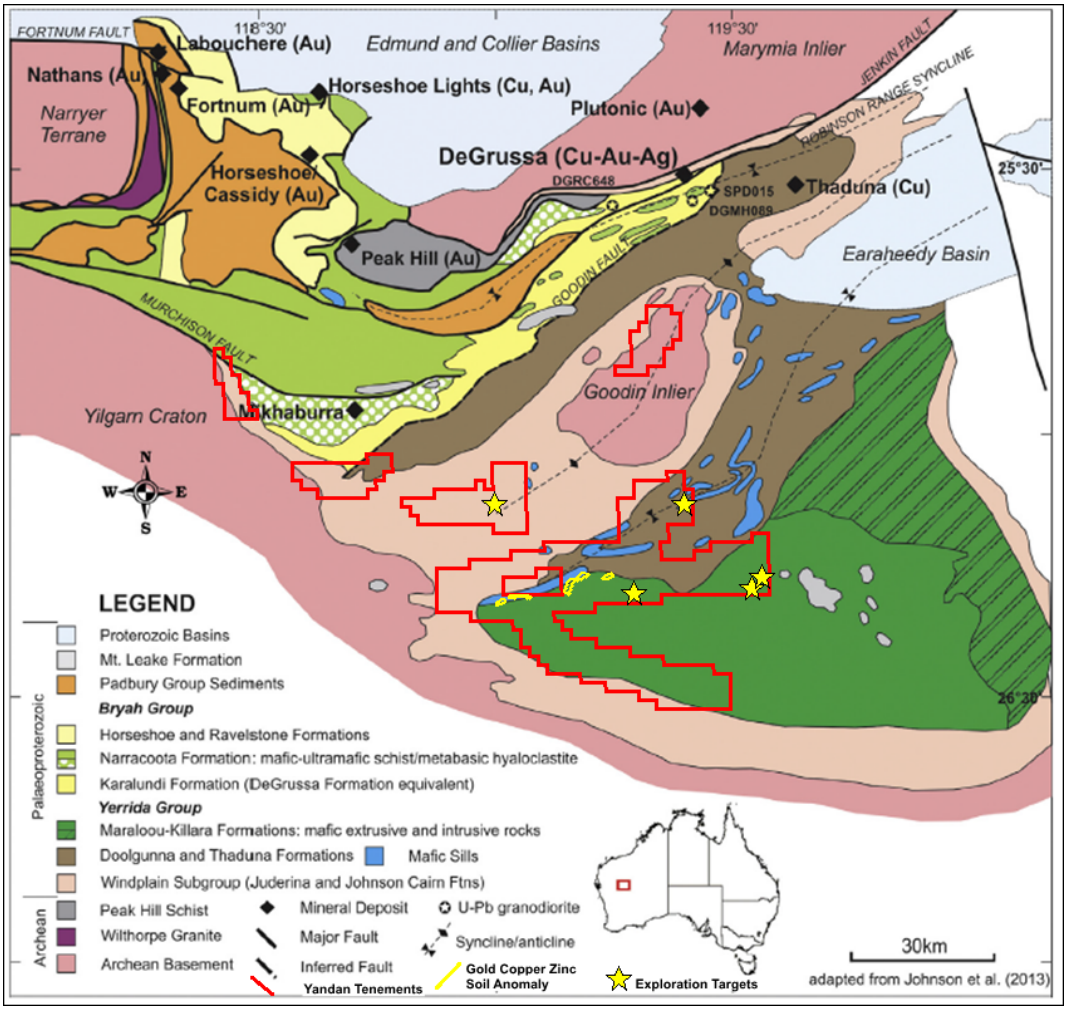

Figure 1: Regional Geology of the Yerrida, Bryah and Padbury Groups

(Hawke et al., 2015)

Showing the Bryah and Yerrida Groups bounded to the south by the Archaean Yilgarn Craton, to the north by the Archaean Marymia Inlier and the Mesoproterozoic Edmund and Collier Basins, and to the west by the Narryer Terrane. They are unconformably overlain by the Palaeoproterozoic Earaheedy Basin to the east. The Padbury Group unconformably overlies the Bryah Group. The GoodinFault marks the southern boundary between Bryah and Yerrida Group sediments although this contact may be an unconformity (Jeffery, 2013).

The DeGrussa deposit discovered in 2009 is associated with an inter-fingering sequence of sedimentary and mafic volcanic rocks time equivalent to the Karalundi Formation and Narracoota Formation of the Bryah Group (Hawke et al., 2015). The Marraloou, Killara, Doolgunna and Thaduna formations of the Yerrida Group is stratigraphically and lithologically similar to that of the Bryah Group.

The gold and copper soil anomalies extend over a strike length of approximately 10.5km in the NW portion of E51/1751, and 7.5km in the northern part of E51/1752 (*Figure 2*). A further 22km of strike of similar stratigraphy in DGO's adjoining E51/1749 remains to be tested.

The geological setting at the north western end of the Yerrida Basin and widespread anomalous mineralisation represents a compelling target.

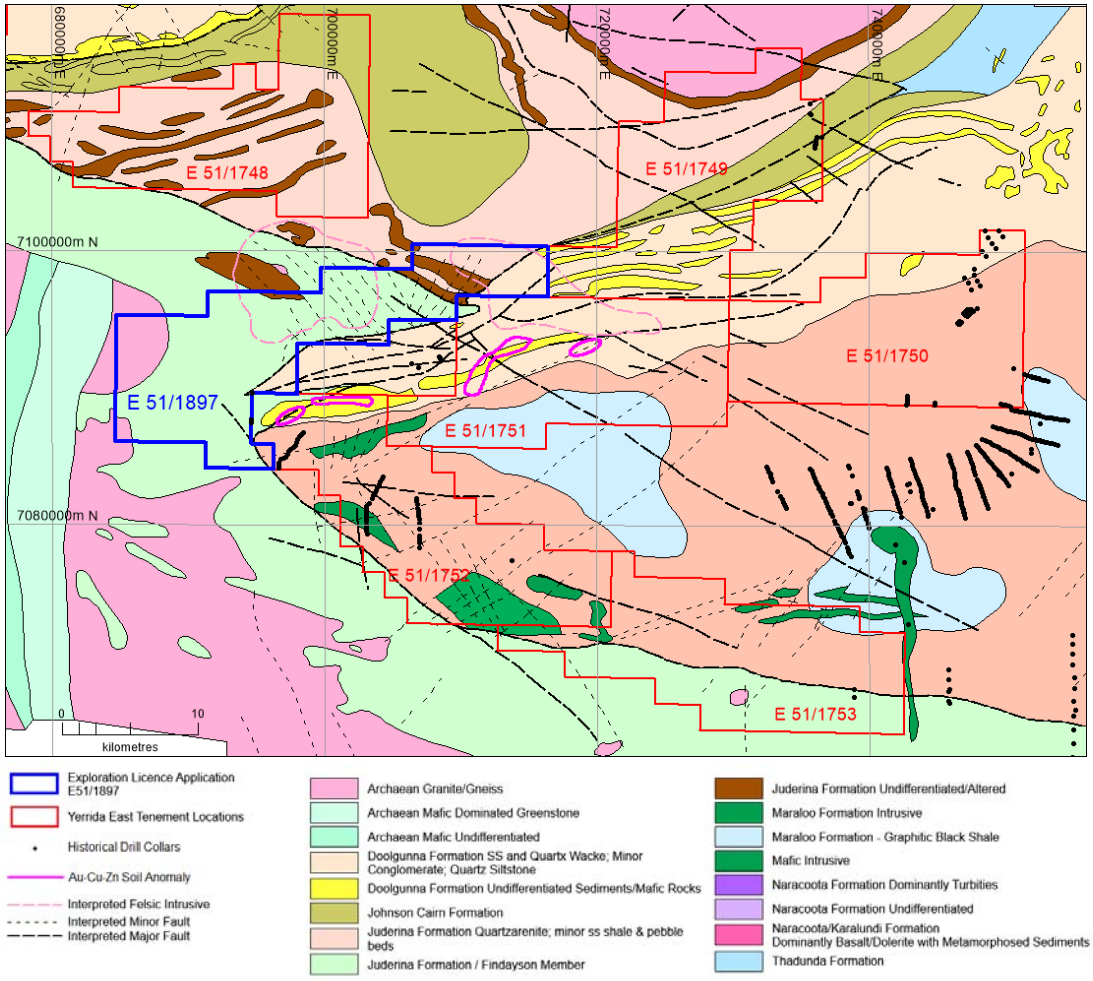

Figure 2: Yerrida East Tenement Locations

Showing geology, gold geochemical anomalies, historical drill collars and DGO tenements and application E51/1897.

The Company made application for an additional exploration licence, E51/1897, to cover possible extensions to the prospective stratigraphy, the NW trending structure which may control the mineralisation and interpreted felsic intrusives (*Figure 2*).

On ground exploration will focus on the geochemical anomalies on E51/1751 and E51/1752 and the potential strike extensions in the adjoining DGO tenements.

EASTERN GOLDFIELDS, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Mt Edwards *(E15/1465, E15/1488, E15/1514 – 100% DGO Gold)*

The Mt Edwards North tenements E15/1465 and E15/1488 are located 30 to 40km south west of Kambalda, and E15/1514 (Mt Edwards South) is approximately 50km south of Kambalda.

The exploration licences straddle the regionally important **Zuleika Shear** (*Figure 3*) and the review of geophysical and previous exploration data has identified parallel NNW trending

regional structures and cross cutting faults within the metasediments and mafic rocks which have potential for gold mineralisation.

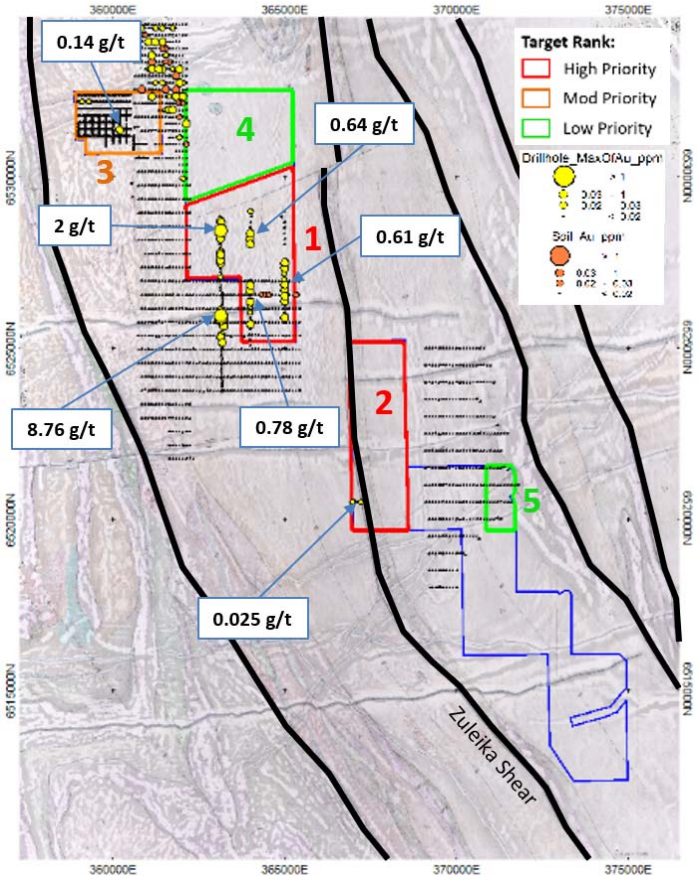

Figure 3: Mt Edwards North Structural Interpretation and Targets

Target areas are defined in both the northern (*Figure 3*) and southern (*Figure 4*) tenements and are based on litho-structural interpretation and compiled historical drilling and geochemical data. In the Mt Edwards North area high priority targets are related to anomalous gold results in aircore drilling in close proximity to NNW regional faults within the Black Flag sediments. At Mt Edwards South a 4.3km long trend of anomalous aircore drill intercepts on a N-S regional fault which divides the Black Flag metasediments in the west from the mafic/ultramafic volcanics to the east (*Figure 4*).

Programs of aircore drilling are proposed to test the targets

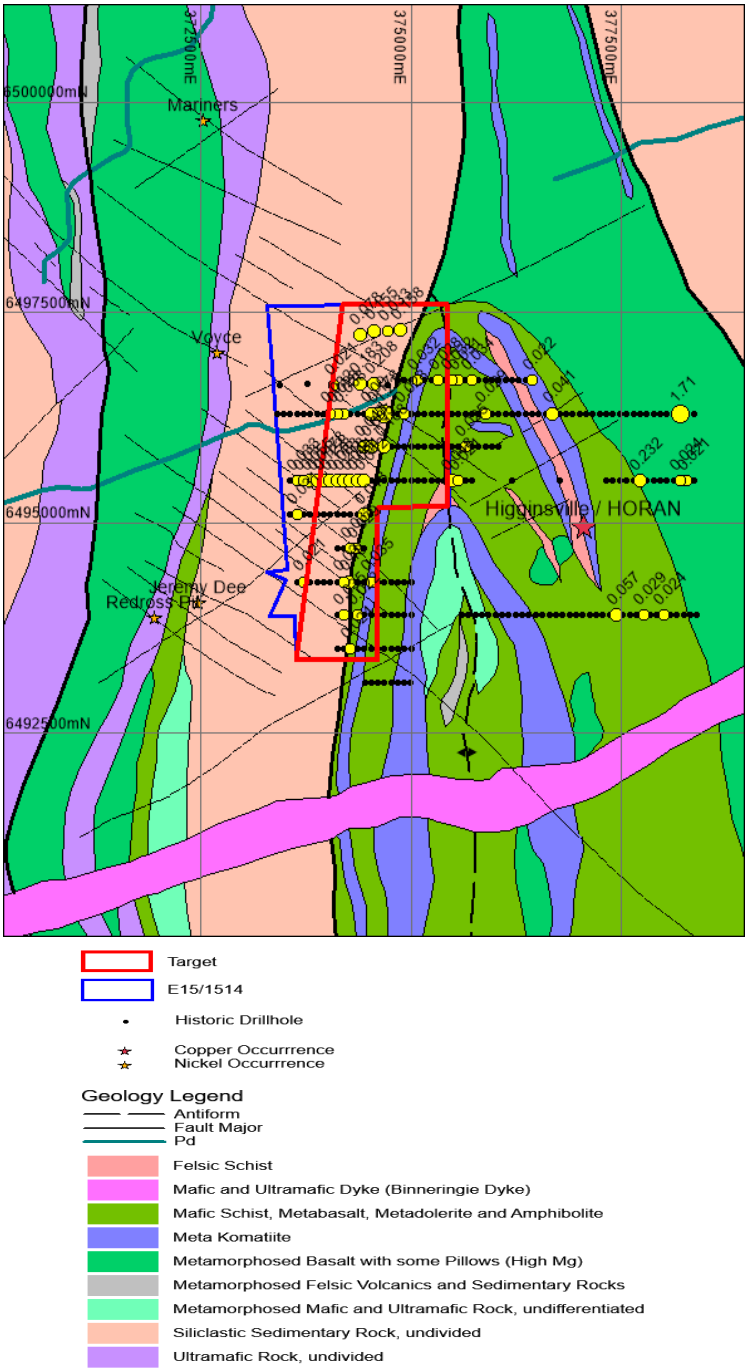

Figure 4: Mt Edwards South Litho-Structural Interpretation and Targets

Lake Randall *(E15/1573 – Romardo Gold JV)*

E15/1573 is located 75km south east of Kalgoorlie and 7km south of Silver Lake Resources Mt Monger mine workings. The area is covered by lake sediments and little historical exploration has been undertaken on the tenement due to the extensive cover and associated sampling difficulties.

Structural interpretation based on open file airborne magnetics, radiometrics, gravity and elevation data maps extension of anticlinal and synclinal fold axes to the south of Mt Monger mineral field into DGO's tenement (refer *Figure 5*). The interpretation has identified major NNE regional faults and minor NNE local faults which interact and cross cut the major NNE structures within the host metasediments and mafic volcanics.

A high priority target in SW of the tenement is associated with a complex structural setting at the convergence and intersection of the NNE regional structure with metasediment/mafic volcanic contacts and cross cutting faults. Two moderate priority targets are related to interpreted porphyritic intrusive and cross faulting within the Black Flag metasediments and multiple target areas related to intersections of the NNE and NNW faults and possible antiformal fold closures.

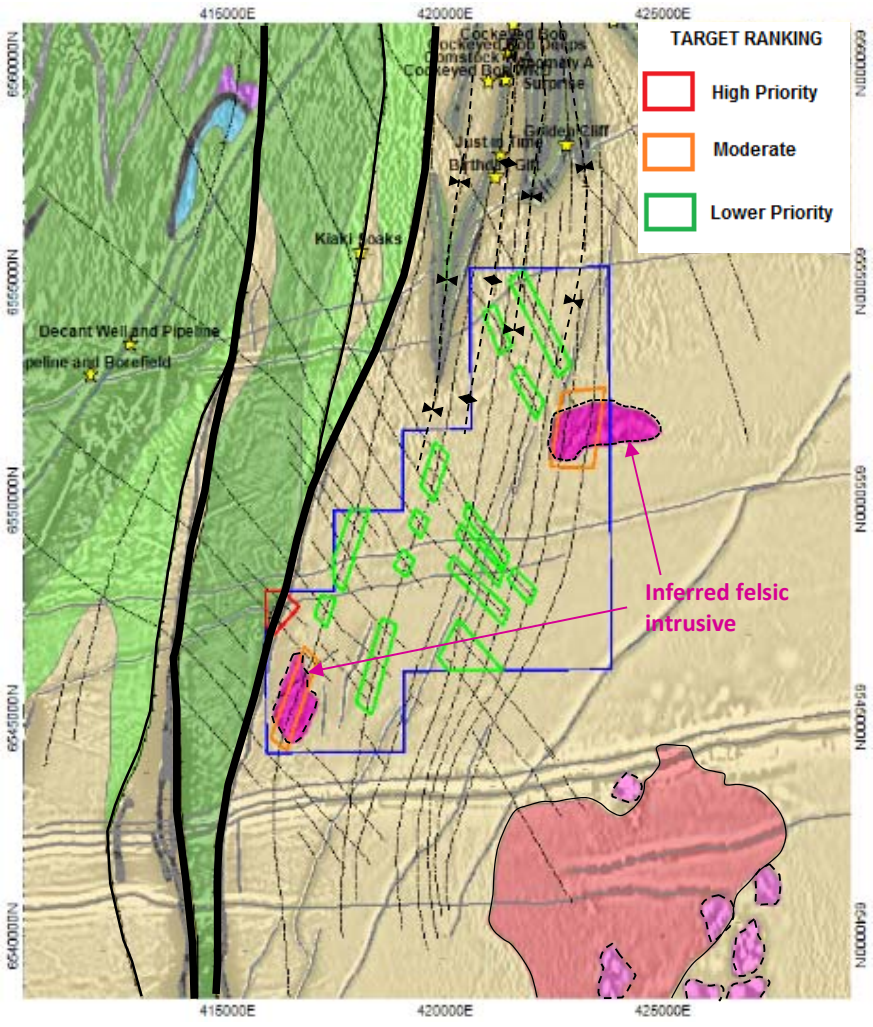

Figure 5: Lake Randall Litho-Structural Interpretation and Targets

The interaction of regional structural faults with cross cutting structures and multiple fold closures in close proximity to the known gold mineralisation in the Mt Monger area have the potential to host significant gold mineralisation. The targets identified are untested by previous exploration and represent initial drilling targets.

Ora Banda SW *(P24/4946 to 24/4956 – 100% DGO Gold)*

The Company completed a program of reverse circulation (RC) drilling in May 2018 to test for gold mineralisation associated with interpreted structural targets 7.0km west of Ora Banda and 55km northwest of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia.

A total of 2,342 meters of RC drilling was completed in 17 holes tested faulted structures with the same orientation (ENE/EW) as the Slippery Gimlet/Ora Banda Fault that produced high grade gold mineralisation at Ora Banda mines and at the Enterprise Deposit (1.22Moz) to the east.

Anomalous gold mineralisation with the best result of 4m @ 0.3g/t gold at a depth of 48m was intersected associated with fine grained Black Flag sediments and felsic rocks which are more prevalent in the area than previously interpreted. Assay results are summarised in *Table 1* and *Figure 6* below. The occurrence of Black Flag sediments under cover in the target area, rather than the Orinda Sill mafic intrusive, warrants re-interpretation of the magnetic data in conjunction with the improved geological knowledge from the drilling program to assess further prospectivity in the area.

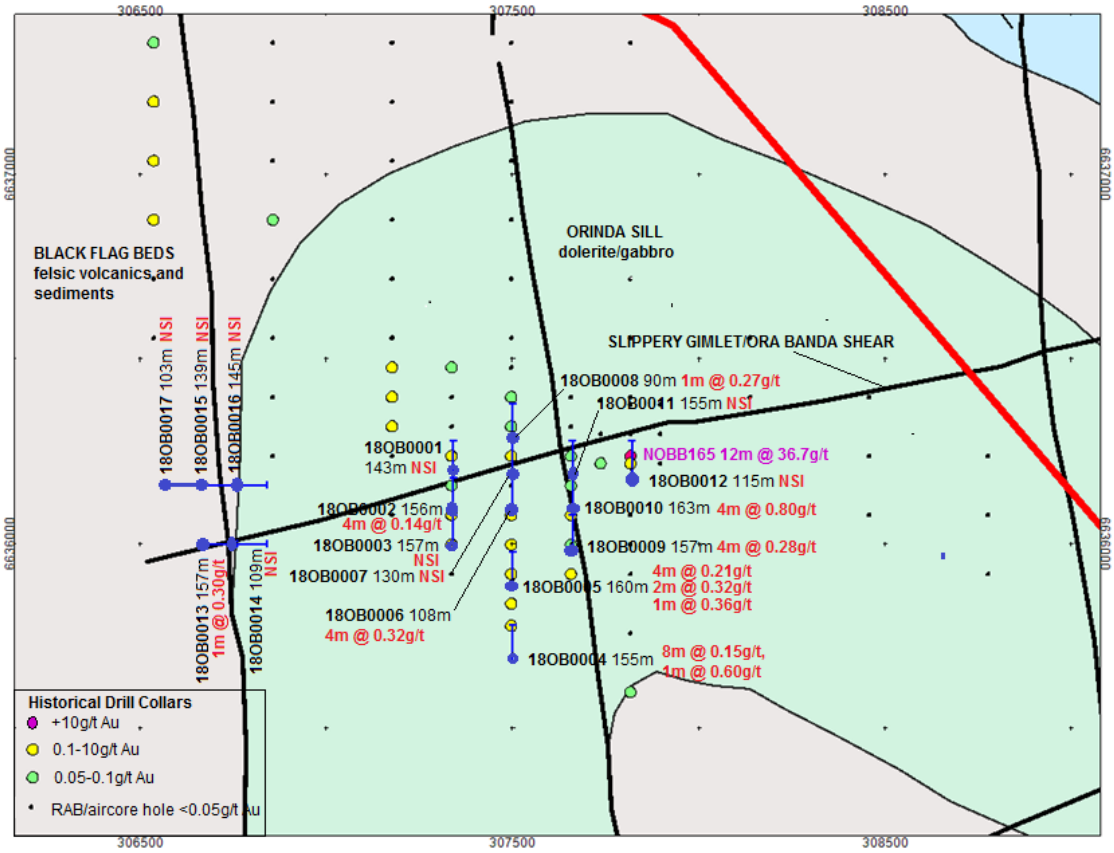

Figure 6: Ora Banda Drill Hole Locations and Results–plan view
Showing hole collars, hole depths and assay results..

Black Flag *(E24/197, P24/4986 to 24/4992 – 100% DGO Gold)*

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out in December 2016 by DGO on the Company's Black Flag tenements located approximately 35 kilometres northwest of Kalgoorlie. Three widely spaced drill holes (BFRC0001-BFRC0003) were completed for a total of 438 metres of drilling (refer *Figure 7*).

This drilling programme tested a section of a plus three kilometre long gold-in-saprolite anomaly within the Black Flag Group sediments identified from broad spaced lines of shallow aircore drilling completed by previous explorers.

Drill holes were sampled at one metre intervals which were composited into four-metre samples for initial analysis for gold, with selected samples also assayed for further elements. The drill holes intersected two broad anomalous gold zones in holes BFRC0001 (40m @ 0.2g/t Au from 20m) and hole BFRC0002 (52m @ 0.2g/t Au from 60m).

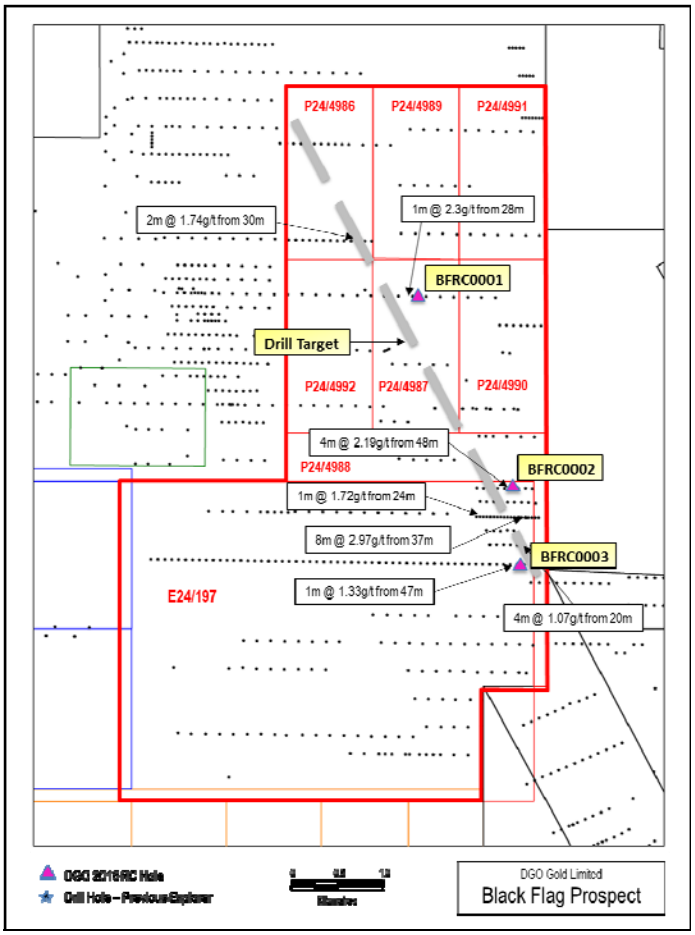

Figure 7: Black Flag Tenement Plan and Drill Hole Locations
Showing DGO drill holes and historical drill hole collars and significant assay results

A program of assaying of individual meter samples from the anomalous composite samples was carried out and the results from 98 samples selected for gold analysis confirmed gold

mineralisation associated with the Black Flag sediments and felsic volcanics. Results summarised in *Table 2*, include 10m @ 0.38 (31-41m; BFRC0001), 4m @ 0.35 (70-74m; BFRC0002) and 2m @ 0.57 (30-32m; BFRC0003).

The results of the re-sampling program are being assessed in conjunction with historical drilling results from the area and interpretation of geophysical data.

PILBARA REGION, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Mallina *(E47/3327 to 47/3329 – 100% DGO Gold)*

A high resolution aerial photographic survey was flown over the entire Mallina Project. The aerial photography will facilitate field mapping, sampling and drilling activities.

For further information visit www.dgogold.com.au or contact
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Competent Person Statements– Exploration Results:

Exploration or technical information in this release has been prepared by Mr. David Hamlyn, who is a part time employee of DGO Gold Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Hamlyn has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr. Hamlyn consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears

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HOLE NUMBER	NORTH MGA94 Z51	EAST MGA94 Z51	AHD RL (m)	FINAL DEPTH (m)	COLLAR DIP	COLLAR AZIM	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	GRADE (Au g/t)
18OB0001	6636205	307340	426	143	-60	000	NSI			
18OB0002	6636100	307340	424	156	-60	000	44	48	4	0.14
18OB0003	6636001	307340	424	157	-60	000	NSI			
18OB0004	6635698	307500	419	145	-60	000	36 52 60	44 56 61	8 4 1	0.15 0.15 0.60
18OB0005	6635899	307500	421	160	-60	000	36 59 71 74	40 61 72 75	4 2 1 1	0.21 0.32 0.24 0.36
18OB0006	6636100	307500	420	108	-60	000	48	52	4	0.32
18OB0007	6636200	307500	418	130	-60	000	NSI			
18OB0008	6636300	307500	420	90	-60	000	66	67	1	0.27
18OB0009	6636000	307660	421	157	-60	000	48	52	4	0.28
18OB0010	6636100	307660	420	163	-60	000	40	44	4	0.80
18OB0011	6636200	307660	420	155	-60	000	NSI			
18OB0012	6636206	307820	424	115	-60	000	NSI			
18OB0013	6636000	306680	421	157	-60	090	147	148	1	0.30
18OB0014	6636000	306760	425	109	-60	090	NSI			
18OB0015	6636160	306680	418	139	-60	090	NSI			
18OB0016	6636160	306760	418	145	-60	090	NSI			
18OB0017	6636160	306600	418	103	-60	090	NSI			

NSI = no significant intersection

Table 1: Ora Banda SW Drilling Results.

HOLE NUMBER	NORTH MGA94 Z51	EAST MGA94 Z51	AHD RL (m)	FINAL DEPTH (m)	COLLAR DIP	COLLAR AZIM	FROM (m)	TO (m)	LENGTH (m)	GRADE (Au g/t)
BFRC0001	6615680	340430	346	138	-60	270	31	41	10	0.38
BFRC0002	6613480	341600	348	150	-60	270	51 70 110	53 74 111	2 4 1	0.42 0.35 0.83
BFRC0003	6612600	341680	343	150	-60	270	30	32	2	0.57

Table 2: Black Flag Drilling Results – Composite Re-Sampling Program.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• The Reverse Circulation (RC) was designed to test the E-W trending Slippery Gimlet structure and the N-S orientated sheared Orinda Sill contact. The holes drilled on 160m spaced traverses across the Slippery Gimlet structure were angled at 60° towards grid North (000° mag.). Holes on the contact zone were drilled on 160m spaced traverses angled at 60° towards grid East (090° mag.).
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• All RC recovered samples were collected and passed through a cone splitter. Prior to drilling the drill whole locations were pegged using hand held GPS units. After drilling, all drill whole locations are picked up using a Garmin etrex hand held GPS. Drill holes greater were down hole surveyed for declination only at mid hole depth and base of hole by the drilling contractor using a downhole camera..
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• All RC drilling was sampled on one metre down hole intervals. The recovered samples were passed through a cone splitter and a nominal 2.5kg – 3.5kg sample was taken to a Kalgoorlie contract laboratory. Samples were oven dried, reduced by riffle splitting to 3kg as required and pulverized in a single stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The sample is then prepared by standard fire assay techniques with a 50g charge.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• All drilling is reverse circulation (RC) drilling employed the use of a face sampling hammer and a nominal 146mm diameter drill bit.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed*	• All RC 1m samples are logged for drilling recovery by a visual estimate and this information is recorded and stored in the drilling database. Sample loss or gain is reviewed on an ongoing basis in the field and addressed in consultation with the drillers to ensure the best representative sample is collected.
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples*	• RC samples are visually logged for moisture content, sample recovery and contamination.. The RC drill system utilizes a face sampling hammer which is industry best practice and the contractor aims to maximise recovery at all times. RC holes are drilled dry whenever practicable to maximise sample recovery.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No study of sample recovery vs gold grade has been conducted as this is a maiden drilling program. The drilling contractor uses standard industry drilling techniques to ensure minimal loss of any size fraction.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All RC samples are geologically logged to record weathering, regolith, rock type, alteration, mineralization, shearing/foliation and any other features that are present.
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• Where required the logging records the abundance of specific minerals or the amount of alteration (including weathering) using defined ranges.
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• The entire length (100%) of each RC hole is logged in 1m interval. Where no sample is returned due to voids or loss of sample it is recorded in the log and the sampling sheet.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• not applicable
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All RC samples are put through a cone splitter and the sample is collected in a unique pre-numbered calico sample bag. The moisture content of each sample is recorded in the database. The drilling method is designed to maximize sample recovery and representative splitting of samples. The drilling method utilises high pressure air and boosters where required to keep water out of the hole when possible to maintain a dry sample.
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• The sample preparation technique for all samples follows industry best practice, by an accredited laboratory. The techniques and practices are appropriate for the type and style of mineralization. The RC samples are sorted, oven dried, the entire sample is pulverized in a one stage process to 85% passing 75 µm. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge.
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• RC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents .In initial drilling programs such as this, DGO does not insert blanks and standards into the sample stream.. The laboratory uses their own internal standards of 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 2 standards, and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. The laboratory also uses barren flushes on the pulveriser.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• No field duplicate samples were collected during this initial drilling campaign.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The sample sizes are standard industry practice sample size collected under standard industry conditions and by standard methods and are considered to be appropriate for the type, style, thickness of mineralisation which might be encountered at this project.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are standard industry practice and are appropriate for the testing of the style of gold mineralisation being explored. The technique involves using a 50g sample charge with a lead flux which is decomposed in a furnace with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl and HNO3) before measurement of the gold content by an atomic absorption spectrometer (AAS).
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• Geophysical tool=s were not used in this program.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• The laboratory is accredited and uses its own certified reference material. The laboratory has 2 duplicates, 2 replicates, 1 standard and 1 blank per 50 fire assays. DGO did not submit additional blanks and standards for this program.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• The holes are logged by an independent geological contractor and the sampling, logging, drilling conditions and RC chips are reviewed DGO's General Manager to verify the field sampling and logging regime and the correlation of mineralised zones with assay results and lithology.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned drill holes were drilled in this campaign.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Primary data is sent from the field to DGO's Administration Geologist who imports the data into the industry accepted DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the laboratory.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral*	• All drill holes have their collar location recorded from a hand held GPS unit. Downhole surveys are completed every 50 to 80m downhole.

	Resource estimation • *Specification of the grid system used* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill hole collars are MGA94, Zone 51 grid system. • The topographic data used (drill collar RL) was obtained from hand held GPS and is adequate for the reporting o initial exploration results.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• The nominal drill spacing is 160m x 100m. • This report is for the reporting of exploration results derived from a first pass drilling program. The drill spacing, spatial distribution and quality of assay results is sufficient to support quotation of exploration results and indications of gold mineralisation. The data is not intended to be used to define mineral resources at this stage. • Compositing has been utilised in the top portion of all drill holes where 4m composite samples were collected.by spear sampling of individual 1m sample piles.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The majority of drilling is to grid south to north to examine a potential east-west mineralising structure, perpendicular to the drilling direction. Geophysical interpretations supports the drilling direction and sampling method. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• RC samples are delivered directly from the field to the Kalgoorlie laboratory by DGO personnel on a daily basis with no detours, the laboratory then checks the physically received samples against an DGO generated sample submission list and reports back any discrepancies
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The results reported in this Announcement are on granted Prospecting Licences held by Yandan Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of DGO Gold Limited. • At this time the tenements are believed to be in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a license to operate, other than those set out by statutory requirements which have not yet been applied for.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Exploration by other parties has been reviewed and is used as a guide to DGO's exploration activities. Previous parties have completed RAB and aircore drilling, auger geochemical surveys and geophysical data collection and interpretation. This report makes reference to historical drilling and comments on exploration results collected by DGO.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Economic gold mineralisation in the Ora Banda area is predominately associated shear structures within mafic units. The Ora Banda mining centre is located 7km to the east of DGO's tenements. This mineralisation is associated with intense shearing and quartz, sericite, carbonate, sulphide alteration. There are no historical workings within the area of this drilling campaign.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• The drill holes reported in this Announcement have the following parameters applied. All drill holes completed, including holes with no significant gold intersections are reported in this announcement. • Easting and northing are in MGA94 Zone 51 • RL is AHD • Dip is the inclination of the hole from the horizontal (i.e. a vertically down drilled hole from the surface is -90°). Azimuth is reported in magnetic degrees as the direction toward which the hole is drilled. MGA94 and magnetic degrees vary by approximately 1° in this project area • Down hole length of the hole is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. Interception depth is the distance down the hole as measured along the drill trace. Intersection width is the downhole distance of an intersection as measured along the drill trace • Hole length is the distance from the surface to the end of the hole, as measured along the drill trace. • No results have been excluded from this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No high grade cuts have been applied to assay results. RC assay results are distance weighted using 1m for each assay. • Intersections are reported if the interval is at least 1m wide at 0.2g/t Au grade for this first pass drilling program. Intersections greater than 1m in downhole distance can contain up to 2m of low grade or barren material. • No metal equivalent reporting is used or applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The intersection width is measured down the hole trace, it may not represent the true width. • The geometry of any mineralisation is not known at this stage. • All drill results within this announcement are downhole intervals only.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A drill hole location plan is contained within this announcement. To date insufficient mineralisation has been encountered to warrant a cross section.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drill holes completed are included in the results Table 1 in the Announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical*	• Reference to other relevant exploration data is contained in the Announcement.

	and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Future exploration is dependent on review of the current drilling results.. • Future drilling has not been proposed at this stage.